L. Clean Technology

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	125.21

Compensation for forest lands

1060. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the right compensation for forest lands that are converted to non-forest use like, to erect dams, operate mines, construct industries or build roads and in what manner this could be calculated;

(b) whether while giving clearance for such projects, opinion of forest dwellers is considered and environmental impact assessed;

(c) the cultural and spiritual associations of people with forests, or the livelihoods associated with these areas and how they are compensated;

(d) in the last three years how much forest land has been diverted for non forest use; and

(e) whether Government have received any representation from the forest dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) No compensation on forest land diverted for non forestry purpose is being charged at present. However, in addition to compensatory afforestation taken up for the land diverted, the Net Present Value is being charged on the basis of forest cover over specific project sites.

(b) In projects requiring environmental clearance, project proponents are required to submit Environment Impact Assessment Report which includes project proposals including the details of public hearing wherever required involving all the stake holders of the project area including the forest dwellers.

(c) Wherever required, the detailed Relief and Rehabilitation (R&R) plan as per the approved R&R policies of State Government and Central Government are taken into account while according environmental and forestry clearances. In cases involving relocation of tribal people, the opinion of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is also obtained.

(d) About 2,23,959 hectare of forest land in 5,316 cases has been diverted for non forestry purposes during the period from 01.01.2005 to 31.10.2007.

(e) No Sir.

Pollution in Delhi

†1061. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the country particularly in NCR Delhi pollution is rising constantly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that rising level of pollution is adversely affecting the health of people;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government have proposed to formulate an action plan on National level to check the rising level of pollution; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring air quality at 339 locations under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The monitored data reveals that the level of sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) are within the prescribed air quality standards in residential areas of most of the cities. However, the levels of respirable suspended particulate matter (RSPM) exceed the prescribed norms.

The ambient air quality is monitored at 7 locations in Delhi including residential areas, industrial areas and traffic intersection. The monitored data indicates that the levels of sulphur dioxide concentration in ambient air are showing a decreasing trend and the nitrogen dioxide levels increased in the year 2006 in comparison to 2001 data. The concentration of the Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) in residential and industrial areas in 2006 indicated that it was below the levels recorded in 1996. Concluding reports are not available to indicate adverse effects of pollution on human health.

(c) and (d) Various steps have been initiated for abatement of pollution which *inter-alia* include:

- notification of ambient and source specific emission and effluent standards;
- preparation and implementation of action plans for air quality management;
- source apportionment studies in 6 cities including Delhi for ascertaining contribution of pollution from various sources;
- introduction of Bharat Stage III norms at the manufacturing stage for vehicles;
- introduction of cleaner fuel in public transport; and
- use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants.

Fresh water lake for migratory birds

1062. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is extending assistance to the State of Andhra Pradesh to contain the degeneration of coastal wet Land Kolleru Lake and restore it as a fresh water Lake and a haven of migratory birds;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated and technical expertise assistance extended and measures initiated to reclaim encroachments and stopping the urban sewage, industrial effluents, fertilizers and pesticide residues polluting the Lake; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and) (b) Yes, Sir. Kolleru Lake in Andhra Pradesh is one of the 94 identified wetlands under the National Wetland Conservation Programme, and it is also a Ramsar Site. So far, an amount of Rs. 76.05 lakhs (including Rs. 35.84 lakhs during 2006-07) has been released by the Central Government to the State of Andhra Pradesh for undertaking